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1,000 Steel-Pipe Wielding Seoul Students Call for Chon's Ouster As U.S. Solons Urge Halt to Tear-Gas Sale to Dictator

DPRK & Angolan Leaders Stress Need to Deepen Int'l Detente

President Kim Il Sung and visiting Angolan President Jose Eduard dos Santos held the first round of their official talks on October 16 in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos emphasized the need to "achieve greater depth" in "international detente."

The two leaders also called for the establishment of "nuclear-free, peace zones" in many parts of the world. The use of force, the two presidents declared should be "banned in the international relations and disputes among nations be settled in a peaceful way."

These remarks were part of the wording of a 13-article friendship treaty concluded between the two countries.

The Treaty of Friendship & Cooperation between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Angola, signed by the two chief executives, climaxed the Angolan leader's Oct. 16-19 trip to Korea.

The treaty called for strengthened solidarity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries "to establish a new international economic order."

The treaty signed on Oct. 19 in Pyongyang urged "the final liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism" and called for the continuing efforts for "the implementation of the United Nations declaration on granting independence to the colonial peoples."

Expressing support for the negotiated reunification of Korea, the treaty recognizes the DPRK as "the only legitimate state of the entire Korean people."

The friendship treaty, free from any military implication, obliges the two governments not to join "any alliance or action against the other party" and not to "sign any international accord incompatible with this treaty."

Diplomatic observers in Tokyo believe the current treaty and the previous treaty the DPRK signed with Togo will be a prime example in setting up a new framework of international law and practice.

During his stay in Pyongyang, the Angolan President and his entourage held at least two official talks with the DPRK counterparts, respectively on Oct. 16 and 18.

The Korean Central News Agency on Oct. 19 said the talks "proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere."

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on Oct. 16 in honor of the visiting Angolan President where both leaders spoke. (See Full Texts on Page 2)

In their speeches both leaders, while describing the importance of world peace and security, supported the struggle of Namibia and South African people "to destroy the last citadel of racism."

Revealing the training in the DPRK of Angolan cadres during the Angolan national liberation struggle the Angolan President said that the presence in Seoul of the Chon junta "dependent on imperialism" is "a permanent factor of new war" in Korea.

Along with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed by the two governments on Oct. 18 in Pyongyang.

7th LSWYK Congress Held in Pyongyang

Overseas delegates to the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea were told of "lamentable events" taking place in the international arena, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

Presented before them was a critical picture of the world's progressive youth "deceived by divisive imperialist maneuvers and scattered into antagonistic groups" and falling "a prey to the scramble among the dominating forces."

Speaking in the first-day sitting of the Oct. 20-24 meeting held in Pyongyang, LSWYK Chairman Li Yong Su told a foreign audience gathered at the Pyongyang conference to "frustrate imperialist schemes," by closing their "militant ranks firmly" under the banner of anti-imperialist and independence. (See Gist of Speech on Page 5)

Attending the Korean youth league congress were 184 delegations of youth and student organizations and fighting delegations from 130 countries, delegations of international and regional youth and student organizations, delegations and delegates of committees to support Korean reunification. (See List on Pages 3 & 4)

The youth league congress coming 10 years after the 6th congress, was attended by President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, top-ranking young leader, who is concurrently Member of the WPK CC Political Bureau and No. 2 in the ranking of the CC Secretariat.

The meeting of the 4 million-strong youth league heard an address of President Kim Il Sung and discussed the following items:

1. On the Summing Up of the Work of the Central Committee of the LSWYK;
2. On the Summing Up of the Work of the Central Auditing Commission of the LSWYK;
3. On Revision of the Statute of the League;
4. On Election of Central Leading Bodies of the League.

New Mission of USS Pueblo

The USS Pueblo, an armed electronic intelligence ship, is currently cruising in Korean waters as a sightseeing boat, recent travellers on return from the DPRK revealed.

They included one staff reporter of The People's Korea.

The USS Pueblo, captured red-handed in January, 1968 by the Korean Navy patrol force, became a dangerous source of a near-war situation between the DPRK and the United States.

After its capture the armed spy ship was towed to Wonsan on the East Sea coast.

Now, the Pueblo, homeported in that port, travels to other ports of the coast, carrying holiday makers. It is one of major attractions of Wonsan, a first-class resort city of Korea.

Travellers from the DPRK said all the intelligence equipment had been dismantled from the spy boat.

About 1,000 Seoul students, some armed with steel pipes and pieces of lumber, staged a violent anti-Chon campus demonstration, the fifth in two months when the Chon junta was importing tear gas shells and other riot control equipment from the U.S.

Japan's Kyodo News Service reported on October 24 that the "stone throwing" students of Seoul National University, some armed with "weapons which have rarely been seen in the students demonstrations in the past," on Oct. 23 called for the resignation of the junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The student unrest came at a time when 24 U.S. Congressmen urged the Reagan administration not to sell riot-control equipment including tear bombs and when Canadian Ambassador to Seoul stated "(south) Korea hasn't had much chance to develop the roots of a liberal democratic kind of system." Japan's Foreign Minister said in the Diet recently that the background papers presented by the south Koreans as grounds for an economic aid request "seemed like one night's work."

The Oct. 24 Kyodo report quoted informed sources in Seoul as saying that "On Oct. 23 about 1,000 students of Seoul National University who had started gathering at the library, destroyed university building by using steel pipes and pieces of lumber, clashing with riot porice armed with tear gas for three hours." The student demonstrators distributed handbills which called for anti-"government" activities between Oct. 26 and Oct. 31, the second anniversary of the assassination of the strongman Pak Jung Hi, the sources added. The report also said that "38 students were arrested by police in the three-hour clash while 27 policemen and school officials were injured."

The current outpouring of large-scale violence clearly indicates a growing discontent among young people at the draconic rule of the Chon junta.

One diplomatic observer in Tokyo called attention to the fact that the action came just in the wake of the decision to let Chon host the Olympic Games of 1988.

The 1,000 students demonstration is the fifth since the beginning of September: the first was the Sept. 17 student rally at Seoul National University where five students were arrested; the second was 200 Hankuk University boys demonstration staged on Sep. 29 where 1,000 anti-Chon handbills were scattered, the third was a 500 students demonstration of Songgyungwan Univ.; and Oct. 8 came the fourth in which anti-Chon handbills were distributed at Sejoong Univ.

Canadian Amb. To Seoul Flays Violation of Human Rights

The recent human rights situation in south Korea became a political issue as 24 U.S. Congressmen sent a joint letter to Assistant Secretary Holdridge of the State Department in charge of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, urging the Reagan administration to stop selling riot-control equipment. It included tear bombs, guns and gas masks which cost $1.4 million.

Expressing deep apprehensions over the worsening human rights suppression by Gen. Chon Du Hwan, the letter signed by 23 Democrats including Mr. Tonny Hall and one Republican, warned that the sale to Seoul's junta will promote anti-U.S. sentiments among the south Korean people. The letter also pointed out the fact that the export would be in violation of the foreign aid act.

Meanwhile, Canada's Ambassador to south Korea, William Bauere, told a Canadian reporter on Sep. 28 that "(south) Korea hasn't had much chance to develop the roots of a liberal democratic kind of system: the idea of a loyal opposition for example," the Sep. 29 issue of the Canadian paper Globe and Mail reported.

The paper also said that Kim Yong Sam, one of leading dissident leaders, was still under house arrest.

Japan's F.M. Describes Seoul's Documents as "One-Night Work"

In connection with the economic cooperation between Japan and south Korea, Japan's Foreign Minister Sonoda on Oct. 18 disclosed that south Korea made "insufficient preparations" in requesting $6 billion aid, the Oct. 19 issue of the Asahi Shimbun reported.

Ex-American envoy to Seoul Gleysteen suggested recently that U.S. concerns may be cooler on investments than they were in the 1970's, the Sep. 26 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal said.

Photo: Students of Seoul National University throw rocks on helmeted riot police on May 27 on the campus. (AP Radiophoto)

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung at the Oct. 16 banquet: *(Subtitles are ours. . . . Ed.)*

Esteemed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos,
Dear guests from Angola,
Comrades and friends,

We are glad today to have met Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, who has come from Africa with the feelings of friendship for our people.

First of all, I warmly welcome you Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a dear friend of ours, and your entourage in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own.

You have come a long way to our country in spite of the very tense situation caused by the armed invasion of your country by the South African racists. This clearly shows how close the friendly relations are between our two countries and how warm the feelings of friendship between the two peoples.

New Angola on Ruins of Colonialism

Korean and Angolan peoples formed the firm bonds of friendship already at the time when the national liberation struggle was at its height in Angola. The Angolan people put an end to the hateful rule of colonialism and achieved their glorious independence through a long-drawn-out bloody armed struggle.

The independence of Angola marked another important turning point in the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa; it was a heavy blow to the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

Since their independence the Angolan people have been marching forward along the socialist road of development, braving ceaseless invasions, subversive moves and sabotage by the reactionaries at home and abroad.

A vigorous struggle is going on today in Angola to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party, consolidate the people's power, defend the gains of the revolution and territorial integrity and carry out the task of national rehabilitation.

Our people warmly congratulate the fraternal Angolan people on their building of a new Angola on the ruins of colonialism and on their success in building socialism by carrying forward the cause of Neto under the guidance of the MPLA-Workers' Party headed by you.

Imperialist Moves against Newly Independent Countries

Alarmed by the fact that the oppressed people have won victories one after another in their national liberation struggle and many countries are taking the road of independence and socialism in Africa, the imperialists and colonialists are continuing with all sorts of criminal moves to strangle newly independent countries.

The flagrant armed invasion by the South African racists against Angola is part of such manoeuvres.

The Angolan people are waging an unflinching struggle to repulse the enemy's armed invasion and defend the country's independence and territorial integrity, and the entire African people including the peoples of the frontline countries are rendering active support and encouragement to the Angolan people in their just struggle.

The Korean people sharply denounce the brutal acts of aggression against Angola by the South African racists and extend firm solidarity with the Angolan people in their heroic struggle against the aggressors.

Sacred Struggle to Destroy the Last Citadel of Racism: U.S. Obstruction of UN Resolution

Today when nearly all countries of the world have won freedom and independence, the racial system still remains in southern Africa.

The liberation struggle of the southern African people is a righteous struggle waged by the anti-imperialist, independent forces against the imperialist, colonialist forces bent on maintaining and expanding their sphere of domination and for national independence; it is a sacred struggle to destroy the last citadel of racism and achieve Africa's complete liberation.

Colonialist and racist rule must be terminated as early as possible in southern Africa, and the age-old desire of the people of Namibia and South Africa to free themselves from colonial oppression and racial discrimination and take the road of independence and sovereignty be realized without delay.

Going against this demand of the times, the U.S. imperialists still continue to encourage the South African racists in an attempt to check the liberation struggle of the African people.

Seeking to draw southern Africa into their sphere of influence, the U.S. imperialists are openly obstructing the implementation of the United Nations resolution on granting independence to Namibia, and are busy egging the South African racists on to aggression against Angola.

These acts of the United States are doomed to shameful failure.

Our Comrades-in-Arms on the Common Anti-Imperialist Front

In our country, too, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys oppose its independent and peaceful reunification and are leading the situation to the highest pitch of strain, hastening their preparations for a new war.

The Angolan party, government and people, as our comrades-in-arms on the common anti-imperialist front, strongly oppose the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres against Korea and always extend firm support and encouragement to our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We keep this in our memory and feel grateful for this.

If all the progressive people of the world maintain independence and wage a determined struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and sincerely support and cooperate with each other, they will attain their common objectives and ideal, avert the danger of a new world war and defend peace and security.

We will in the future, too, firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned nations and all other progressive people of the world for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Esteemed Comrade President,

Korean and Angolan peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms who are struggling shoulder to shoulder with each other for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

The current visit of Comrade Santos to our country will prove to be a signal occasion marking a new milestone in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

I am pleased to have an opportunity to strengthen the ties of our friendship and brotherhood through my meeting with you.

Believing that the visit of the Angolan comrades to our country will bear a good fruit amid the warm hospitality of our people, I propose a toast to an unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Angolan peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of Angola,

To the solidarity among the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the people of the world who advocate independence,

To the health of esteemed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos,

To the health of the guests from Angola, and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Oct. 16 banquet: *(Subtitles are ours. . . . . Ed.)*

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
Dear comrades,

It gives me particular pleasure to have the privilege of extending greetings in the name of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Workers' Party and my delegation and in my own to you respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, and to the leading cadres of the Workers' Party of Korea and the heroic and kind, entire citizens of Pyongyang.

I express thanks to you for your invitation extended to us to visit your country, particularly warm welcome accorded us and deepest care shown for us from the moment of our arrival in your country.

Training in Korea of Angolan Cadres; Parallel with Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The bonds of friendship and solidarity were forged over 20 years ago between our two peoples, two parties and two countries and they have constantly developed since then.

The Angolan cadres who were trained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the period of the armed struggle for national liberation contributed to carrying out the revolutionary tasks in Angola and are still contributing to it.

When the experience they had acquired was translated into practice to suit our specific conditions, we realised that the people's revolutions in our two countries had been carried out under similar conditions and that the common enemy of our peoples in the just struggle for complete independence and socialism was the imperialists and their stooges.

As the Korean people waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle many years ago and continued the armed struggle directly against U.S. imperialism and its minions, so the militant Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers' Party, our revolutionary vanguard, defeated Portuguese colonialism and today are valiantly struggling against the armed provocations perpetrated by the imperialists and the fascist racist regime of South Africa from the Namibian land they had illegally occupied to disturb peace and security in the southern African region.

Challenge to SWAPO Will Collapse

In the last few months the South African racists have intensified aggressive acts against the Angolan people in an attempt to build a buffer zone in the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola in order to create favourable conditions for checking the national liberation struggle guided by the South West Africa People's Organization before the settlement of the Namibian question according to the vicious plan of imperialism.

However, the manoeuvres and intrigues of the Pretoria racists will be unable to escape fiasco in face of the struggle of the Angolan people filled with the determination to defend the territorial integrity and national independence of their motherland and the gains of the revolution they have achieved through an arduous struggle.

UN-Supervised Election and Democratic Government

We regard it as the immediate step for a fair solution of the disputes to conclude an armistice agreement between the belligerent parties, make the South African racist army withdraw from the territory of Namibia and hold a fair and free election under the supervision of the United Nations in accordance with resolution No. 435 of the United Nations Security Council adopted in 1978.

We are convinced that this will make a practical contribution to easing the permanent tensions in southern Africa.

But, in order to achieve complete detente in the southern part of our continent, it is necessary to abolish the apartheid, establish a democratic government guaranteeing the South African black people their basic rights and let the African National Congress of South Africa play the role of a main political force.

These two objectives cannot be realised unless the patriots of Namibia and South Africa strengthen the struggle for their liberation. To strengthen this liberation struggle, all the progressive forces that love peace and freedom and support the national liberation struggle of the peoples oppressed under the colonial yoke should continue to support the just cause of the Namibian and South African peoples.

This assistance should be permanent and unconditional, because the Pretoria regime ignores and violates the resolutions adopted at international organisations, particularly at the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned movement.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Dear comrades,

International imperialism is sinking deeper into a quagmire.

Solidarity with Socialist States

The revolutionary enthusiasm of the people desirous of a more dignified and peaceful life free from the imperialist yoke and from the exploitation and oppression of man by man is rising higher in all continents.

The continued provocative manoeuvres of the imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea indicate that the imperialists facing ruin due to the contradictions and bankruptcy of their system itself resort to all possible intrigues to hold in check the struggle of the oppressed peoples and retake their old lost position by force, further revealing their aggressive nature.

It is clear that to cope with this policy of the imperialists, it is imperative for the national liberation movement to strengthen solidarity with the countries of the socialist community in the common struggle for national liberation, freedom and social progress.

It also clearly shows the need to strengthen the anti-imperialist nature of the non-aligned movement.

U.S. Client Junta in Seoul Source of War

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Comrades,

We demand that the U.S. occupationist troops withdraw from south Korea so that the Korean people may decide their future by themselves. We hold that Korea be reunified for peace and the happiness of the Korean people.

We highly estimate the efforts of your party to carry out the tasks set forth at its Sixth Congress. We congratulate you upon your successes and denounce all foreign forces trying to weaken your country and obstruct peaceful reunification of Korea.

The presence of a "regime" dependent on imperialism in Seoul is a permanent factor of possible provocation of a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The war manoeuvres of the imperialists find clear expression in their massive introduction of up-to-date weapons for stamping out the gains of the people's revolution and invading the Korean Peninsula.

We are convinced that the Korean people inspired by the revolutionary traditions will firmly unite around the Workers' Party of Korea, their vanguard, and certainly smash all the war manoeuvres of the imperialists and their lackeys.

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Dear comrades,

We believe that this official state visit to your country, the talks to be held during our visit and their result will make a decisive contribution to strengthening the friendship and unity between our two Marxist-Leninist parties and a great advance in expanding and developing the bonds of cooperation existing between our two peoples in various domains.

May I propose a toast to the fraternal cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the MPLA-Workers' Party,

To the success and progress in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great patriot, internationalist, outstanding leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Korea-Angola Treaty of Friendship & Cooperation

Follows the full text of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola which was signed in Pyongyang on October 19:

Confirming and setting store by the close relations of friendship and cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and between the two peoples which were established during the glorious Angolan national liberation struggle and has been strengthened since the founding of the People's Republic of Angola,

Resolving to help with each other in creating conditions for consolidating and developing the revolutionary gains of the two peoples,

Calling for strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries and all progressive forces of the world struggling for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism,

Inspired by a joint struggle of all forms they are waging, regarding it as a common idea to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism,

Desiring to help towards world's peace and security,

And considering it necessary to strengthen the efforts to liquidate backwardness and establish a new international economic order,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola decided to sign this treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreed upon the following points:

ARTICLE 1

The two contracting parties solemnly declare their determination to expand, deepen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

ARTICLE 2

The two contracting parties shall expand the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation and trade relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

ARTICLE 3

The two contracting parties shall expand direct contacts between public organizations and cultural and scientific institutions to promote understanding as to the life and labour of the peoples of the two countries and experiences and successes attained in it.

ARTICLE 4

The two contracting parties shall make efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the non-aligned movement, a powerful anti-imperialist, independent political force in the present era, and defend the fundamental principles and idea of this movement.

ARTICLE 5

The two contracting parties shall bend efforts to defend the world's peace and security and to see that the course of international detente attain greater depth and expand as a definite course in all parts of the world.

The two sides hold that a universal and total disarmament including the complete removal of nuclear weapons be enforced under an effective international supervision, nuclear-free, peace zones be established in many parts of the world, the use of strength be banned in the international relations and disputes among nations be settled in a peaceful way.

ARTICLE 6

The two contracting parties shall continue to struggle against the imperialist forces and for the final liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

Considering that all the peoples have the right to self-determination and the right to freely choose political, economic and social systems, the two contracting parties shall actively support the liberation struggle waged by the peoples under the colonial rule for freedom and independence and continue their efforts for the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Granting Independence to the Colonial Peoples.

ARTICLE 7

The two contracting parties shall continue to struggle for a democratic transformation of the present international economic relations and establishment of a new fair international economic order.

ARTICLE 8

The two contracting parties shall struggle against the imperialists' attempt to split, dominate and exploit other countries and peoples.

Proceeding from this point of view, the PRA reaffirms its stand of recognizing the DPRK as the only legitimate state of the entire Korean people and once again expresses its support to the efforts of the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the principle of great national unity, without any foreign interference.

The DPRK reaffirms its stand of opposing all attempts of the imperialist forces to disturb the stability of the PRA and supporting the struggle of the Angolan people for defending the national independence, territorial integrity and revolutionary gains.

ARTICLE 9

The two contracting parties shall regularly hold at various levels consultations on the question of development of relations between the two countries and international problems of common concern for the concrete implementation of the articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 10

The two contracting parties solemnly declare that they will not join any alliance or action against the other party nor will they sign any international accord incompatible with this treaty.

ARTICLE 11

The two contracting parties shall settle through direct talks in the spirit of friendship, understanding and mutual respect the problems that might arise between them in interpreting and implementing all the articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 12

This treaty shall come into force three months after its signing.

In this period the contracting nations requiring ratification shall take necessary constitutional procedures.

ARTICLE 13

The term of validity of this treaty is twenty years; it will be automatically extended for five years each time, unless one of the contracting parties proposes in writing to the other party its abrogation one year before its expiration.

Done in duplicate in Pyongyang on October 19, 1981, in Korean and Portuguese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung
General Secretary
Central Committee
Workers' Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Jose Eduardo dos Santos
President
MPLA-Workers' Party
President
People's Republic of Angola

List of 184 Participants in 7th LSWYK Congress

One hundred and eighty-four delegations and delegates from 130 foreign countries participated in the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held from Oct. 20 to Oct. 24 in Pyongyang.

Follows their list:

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Delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Han Ying, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Youth League;

Delegate of the National Youth Council of New Zealand Iona Holsted, Chairman of the Council;

Delegate of the Workers Communist Youth League of New Zealand David Steele;

Delegate of the New Zealand University Students' Association Brian Small, Vice-President of the Association;

Delegation of the Nepal Youth Organisation headed by Giri Bahadur K.C.;

Delegation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Laos headed by Tayphet Silaphet;

Delegate of the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon Mahmoud Chabaan, Member of the Executive Committee of the Union;

Delegation of the Mongolian Revolutionary Union of Youth headed by Tsendyin Batsukh, First Secretary of the Ulan Bator City Committee of the Union;

Delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front headed by Taslim Ahmed, Vice-President of the Front;

Delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Siraj Choudhury;

Delegation of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League headed by Hussein Mobaiyed;

Delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Employment of Sri Lanka headed by Mahen Gunasekera, Executive Committee Member of the United National Party Youth League;

Delegation of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan headed by Burhan Ghiasi, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Organisation;

Delegate of the Young Communist Movement of Australia Louise Connor, Member of the Executive Committee of the Movement;

Delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran headed by Assadollah Badamchian, Member of the Central Council of the Party;

Delegation of Indonesia headed by I.D.G. Alit Wibrata;

Delegation of the Indian Youth Congress headed by Aniel Mathrani, Coordinator of Foreign Affairs of the Congress;

Delegation of the All-India Youth Federation and the All-India Students' Federation headed by Tara Singh Sandhu, National Executive Member of the Youth Federation;

Delegation of the Kimilsungism Youth Study Group of India headed by Surinder Singh, Chief of the Study Group;

Delegation of the Japan League of Socialist Youth headed by Zenmyo Kenichi, Chairman of its Central Standing Committee;

Delegate of the Council of the Young Men's Associations of Japan Kanda Yoshiaki, its General Secretary;

Delegation of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Okada Yoshiharu, its Permanent Member;

Delegation of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee of Japan for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Yugawa Yasushi;

Delegation of the Hokkaido Committee for Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity headed by Kohiyama Hideaki;

Delegation of the Supreme Council of Sports of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Hassan Ali Holani, Director General of the Supreme Council;

Delegation of the Yemen Socialist Youth Union headed by Abdul Kader Hussein Muhmad, Member of its Executive Committee;

Delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Viet Nam headed by Vu Xuan Hong;

Delegation of the National Students Union of Kuwait headed by Walid Abdul Muhsen Al Wahib, its Vice-Chairman;

Delegation of Ramkhamhaeng University of Thailand headed by Pinit Ruenreng, its Vice-Rector;

Delegate of the Students and Working Youth of Turkey Halil Ozak, President of the Federation of Popular Youth of Turkey in Europe;

Delegation of the Progressive Youth Organisation of Turkey headed by Alaapen Tas, General Secretary of the Youth Organisation;

Youth Delegation of Pakistan headed by Moosa Raza Effendi;

Delegation of the General Union of Palestine Students headed by Abdallah Nemr, Information Secretary of the Union;

Delegate of the United Democratic Youth Organisation of Cyprus Benizelos Zannettou, Member of the Executive Committee of its Central Committee;

Delegate of the Socialist Youth of Cyprus Chrisis Prentzas, Member of the Executive Secretariat and Member of the Central Council, in the Socialist Youth;

Delegate of the Youth Organisation of the People's National Party of Ghana Kofi Duku, Youth Wing National Organizer;

Delegate of the African Youth Command of Ghana S.S. Baffour Awuah, its National Secretary;

Delegate of the National Youth Council of Ghana Kwesi Pratt, Public Relations Officer of the Council;

Delegate of the Ghana-Africa Youth Brigade Nania Amofah Boateng, its National Secretary;

Delegation of the Youth Union of the Democratic Party of Gabon headed by Nzamba Kassa, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon;

Delegation of the Gambia Boy Scout Association headed by Samaki Joof, its Vice-Chairman.

Gambia College Students Delegation headed by George W.I. Thomas, Principal of the Gambia College and Honorary Chairman of the Gambian Students Committee;

(Continued on page 4)

55th Anniversary of DIU Marked

A Pyongyang meeting was held on the afternoon of October 16 at the Pyongyang Grand Theater to mark the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), formed on October 17, 1926, by the then 14-year-old General Kim Il Sung in Northeast China.

Attending the meeting were party and government leaders, including Premier Li Jong Ok, people from power bodies, economic organs, public organisations, science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, generals of the Korean People's Army, former anti-Japanese fighters, bereaved families of dead anti-Japanese fighters, workers in the city and soldiers of the People's Army.

Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Secretary of the Central People's Committee, delivered a report at the meeting.

The reporter said that the formation of the DIU 55 years ago was the birth of the first genuine communist revolutionary organisation in Korea and a great event which marked the beginning of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Rim Chun Chu described the significance of the DIU formation:

"The formation of the DIU was, indeed, a historical turning point with which the communists representing the new generation announced the new start of the Korean revolution."

The WPK, originating in the DIU and with its deep and strong roots in the anti-Japanese struggle, developed into a Juche-type revolutionary party, the reporter said. The fundamental problem decisive of the future of the party and the revolution, the reporter stressed, was successfully solved in the DPRK, the greatest victory won by the Korean people in the past 50-odd years.

Rim Chun Chu expressed his conviction that Korea could eventually be reunified under a bi-system confederation.

The banner of anti-imperialism and independence of the DIU is continuously held by the Korean people in the struggle for an independent and peaceful new world free from imperialism and from all manner of domination and subjugation, Rim concluded.

What is DIU?

The Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) was formed on October 17, 1926 in Huatien county, China, by the then-General Kim Il Sung when he was 14 years old. It is Korea's first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary youth organization with an independent stand. The DIU had its objective as fighting for the future constructions of socialism and communism, and the immediate objective at that time, overthrowing the Japanese imperialists and achieving the liberation of Korea. It had principles of its movement, to maintain deep relations with the masses and to solve Korea's problems with the Korean people's own effort—most important was the Korean people's own effort, not recognition from others. In short, it was maintaining independence. The DIU comprised progressive Korean youth and students in China, from Korea, the Soviet Union and even from Japan.

(Continued from page 3)

Youth Delegation of Guinea headed by Koumba Diakite, Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and General Secretary of the National Committee of the African Democratic and Revolutionary Youth of Guinea;

Delegation of the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau headed by Adelino Nunes Correia, Secretary of State of Youth and Sports of the Republic and National Secretary of the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral;

Delegation of the Youth Wing of the National Party of Nigeria headed by Patrick Abil, its Chairman;

Delegate of the Youth of the African National Congress of South Africa Patrick Mabitle, Administrative Secretary of the Youth Section of the Congress;

Youth Delegation of Niger headed by Riba Dan Madam, Director of Youth of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture of the Republic;

Delegation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Rwanda headed by Kurazikubone Joseph, its Director;

Delegation of the Basotho National Party Youth League headed by James Tsita, General Secretary of the Youth Department of the National Party and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Youth League;

Delegate of the Istiqlalienne Party Youth of Morocco Jamaleddine Mohamed;

Delegate of the Working Youth League of Morocco

Sai Mohamed;

Delegation of the Youth of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Koussay Said Ali, Minister of Youth of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Delegation of the National Youth Union of Mali headed by Amadou Daouda Diallo, Member of the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union and General Secretary of the National Youth Union of Mali;

Delegation of the Mozambican Youth Organisation headed by Boaventura Afonso, Member of its National Secretariat;

Delegation of the Socialist Working Youth League of Mauritius headed by N. Bossoondyal, President of its Central Committee;

Youth Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania headed by Youssouf;

Delegation of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi headed by Rukingama Luc, Member of its Central Committee and University Professor;

Delegation of the Botswana Democratic Youth Wing headed by Kabelo Kgasa, its Treasurer;

Delegation of the Youth Organisation Committee of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Dadjo Marius;

Delegation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde headed by Augustin Sanha, National Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Youth;

Delegation of the Youth of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Alcino Baroz Pinto, National Secretary of the Youth of the Movement;

Delegation of the Youth of Upper Volta headed by Sib Edouard, Director of Youth and Art Promotion in the Ministry of Youth of the Council of Ministers of Upper Volta;

Delegation of the Youth and Students Movement of Ivory Coast headed by Ado Desire;

Delegate of the Youth League of the South West Africa People's Organisation Monica Shivolo, Member of the Secretariat of the League;

Delegation of the Western Saharan Youth League headed by Malanin Ahmed, Member of the Executive Committee of the League;

Delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Salad Cuman, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union;

Delegation of the Sudan Youth Union headed by Mukhtar Mekki Mohamed, Deputy Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Union;

Delegation of the Senegal Socialist Youth headed by Mamadou Cire Diallo, Member of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party and Member of the National Direction of the Senegalese Socialist Youth;

Delegation of the Sierra Leone All People's Congress Youth League headed by J.K. Contesh, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the League;

Delegation of the Seychelles National Youth Organisation headed by Ralph Adam, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Principal Secretary of Youth and Community Development;

Delegation of the Youth of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola headed by Afonso Kangangjo;

Delegation of the Uganda People's Congress Youth Wing headed by Boniface Okello, Acting Administrative Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uganda People's Congress;

Delegation of the Youth Organisation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt headed by Abdelaziz Yousef Badawi Shakwir, its Organisational Secretary;

Delegation of the Youth League of the United National Independent Party of Zambia headed by K. Mpolobe Shepande, its Administrative Secretary;

Delegation of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association headed by Berhan Donne, Member of the Executive Committee of the Association;

Delegation of the Youth of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement headed by Nzambo Tara, National Leader of the Youth of the Movement;

Delegation of the United Youth of Equatorial Guinea headed by Francisco Pascual Obama Asue, Technical Director of the Youth;

Delegation of the Zimbabwean African National Union and Government headed by E.R. Kadungure, Secretary of the Union and Minister of Youth, Sports and Recreation of the Republic;

Delegation of Youth of Central Africa headed by Gambor, Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic;

Youth Delegation of the Republic of Djibouti headed by Abdou Rahman, Director General of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture;

Delegation of the Youth Organisation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Alan Said Aljabri, Deputy Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Organisation;

Youth Delegation of Chad headed by Youssouf Abdelsalam, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of National Education, Culture, Youth and Sports of the Republic;

Delegate of the Youth of the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of Canaries

Santiago, Member of its Political Bureau and Chief of Foreign Relations;

Delegation of the Youth of the Togolese People's Rally headed by Borozie Cew Pilan, Member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and General Delegate of the Youth of the Rally;

Delegation of the National Movement of Students and Trainees of Togo (MONESTO) headed by Tho Yawo Viotse, Member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Movement;

Delegate of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth Sala Godfroy Dominique, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union;

Delegation of the Destourien Socialist Youth of Tunisia headed by Camal Kilani, its Deputy Secretary General;

Delegation of the Labour Party's Youth Organisation of Norway headed by Kjetil Sandermoen;

Delegation of the Socialist People's Party's Youth of Denmark headed by Thue Grum-Schwensen, Chairman of the People's Youth;

Delegation of the Danish Young Communist League headed by Morten Smistrup, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the League;

Delegation of the Copenhagen Study Group of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Denmark, headed by Stig Woemer, Chief of the Group;

Delegation of the Free German Youth of the German Democratic Republic headed by Eberhard Aurich, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth;

Delegation of the Democratic Youth of Germany headed by Werner Lutz, Member of the Leadership of the Free Democratic Party of Germany and President of the Democratic Youth of Germany;

Delegation of the International Federal Commission of the Young Socialists of Germany headed by Roland Roscheisen;

Delegate of the German Socialist Working Youth Wiltried Reckert, Member of the Executive Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Working Youth;

Delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Communist Students Associations of Romania headed by, Mihai Hirjau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the UCYR;

Delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League headed by R.S. Ahmedov, Secretary of its Central Committee;

Delegate of the Young Socialist League of Malta Vincent Camilleri, its Deputy Secretary General;

Delegation of the Communist Youth of Belgium headed by Vandevelde Michel, Member of the Federal Bureau of the Youth;

Delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth headed by Weslaw Oschowski, First Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee;

Delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by Y.A. Dergausov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the League;

Delegation of the Youth Socialist League of Switzerland headed by Rene Brigger, Vice-President of the Central Committee of the League;

Delegate of the Youth of the Progressive Organisations of Switzerland Christine Kunz;

Delegation of the Committee of the African, Middle East and Latin American Students for Supporting Korea's Reunification in Geneva headed by Gabino Herrera Centeno, Chairman of the Committee;

Delegation of the Young Communist League of Sweden headed by Hakan Swidsman, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the League;

Delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria headed by Ernst Woller Robert Stoger, Second Chairman of the Central Committee of the League;

Delegate of the Austrian Federal Youth Verena Kunrath, Secretary of the Austrian Federal Youth;

Delegation of the Union of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Goran Radman, Member of the Presidency of the Conference of the Union of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (USYY) and President of the Commission for the International Relations of the Presidency of the Conference of the USYY;

Delegate of the Iceland Social Democratic Union of Youth Stefansson Gunnlaugur, International Secretary of the Union;

Delegation of the Italian Communist Youth Federation headed by Domenico Costa, Member of its National Direction;

Delegation of the Italian Socialist Youth Federation headed by Carlos Talanas;

Delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Spain Marcelo Planellas, Member of the Central Committee of the Union;

Delegate of the Socialist Youth of Spain Felix Maestre, Member of the Executive Committee of the Youth and its Secretary;

Delegation of the Hungarian Union of Young Communists headed by Szeles Sandor, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Union;

Delegation of the Movement of Socialist Youth of France headed by Mathieu Hugues, Member of the National Council of the Movement;

Delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth headed by Ivan Lipovsky, Member of the Presidium and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Union;

Delegate of the Movement of the Communist Youth of France Gatignol Garick, Member of the National Council of the Movement;

Delegate of the National Union of Students of France Gilles Boitte, International Secretary of the National Union;

Delegate of the Christian Working Youth of France Bertho, Collaborator of its Central Committee in charge of Professional Education;

Delegation of the French Centre for the Study of Korea headed by Chantry Guillaume, Chief of the Centre;

Academician Carnicelli Patrick Patrini, Doctor of Law at Nice University and Delegate of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and the Branch of Nice University of the French Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification;

Delegation of the Finland Social Democratic Youth Central Union headed by Paananen Risto, its Secretary General;

Delegate of the Democratic Youth League of Finland Eerola Ilpo, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League;

Delegate of the National Student Union of Finland Kajhayry, Member of its Executive Board;

Delegate of the Union of Socialist Students of Finland Kimmo Rentola;

Delegate of the Young Communist Organisation of Greece Dimitriu Alexis, Member of its Central Committee;

Delegate of the Socialist Youth of Portugal Margarida Ferreira Marques, Secretary General of the National Commission of the Youth;

Delegate of the Communist Youth of Portugal Antonio Afonso Lima Martines, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Commission of the Youth;

Delegate of the Socialist Youth Movement of San Marino Leonardo Raschi, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of San Marino and Member of the Secretariat of the Movement;

Delegate of the Communist Youth Federation of San Marino Roberta Ranocchini, Member of the Secretariat of the Federation;

Delegation of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana headed by James Bovell-Drakes, Member of the General Council of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Member of the Secretariat of the Congress and National Secretary of the Young Socialist Movement;

Delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Guadeloupe Sablon Fred;

Delegate of the Patriotic Working Youth of Guatemala Mariana Lorenzana;

Delegation of the July 19 Sandinist Youth of Nicaragua headed by Ricardo Baltodano Marcenaro;

Delegate of the Juvenile Force for Socialism of the Dominican Republic Daniel Santana, its Delegate to the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth;

Delegate of the National Democratic Youth Organisation of the Commonwealth of Dominica Paul Alexander, First Deputy Political Leader of the Democratic Labour Party of Dominica and Chairman of the National Democratic Youth Organisation;

Delegate of the Communist Youth Union of Martinique Belleterre Alexandre;

Delegation of the U.S. Youth against War and Fascism headed by Pam Kirkland;

Delegation of the National Movement of the Revolutionary Youth of Mexico headed by Juan Francisco Escobedo, its Secretary;

Delegate of the Barbados National Youth Council Sinclair Gittens, its Executive Vice-President;

Delegate of the Youth of the Communist Party of Brazil Roberto Miranda;

Delegate of the Venezuelan Democratic Action Youth Timotea Cambranes, Member of the National Youth Bureau;

Delegation of the Youth of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism headed by Juan Array, Chief of the Youth International Affairs of the International Commission of the Movement;

Delegate of the Belize National Youth Council John Francis Suazo, Public Relations Officer of the Council;

Delegate of the National Youth Movement of Surinam Frank Naarendorp, Member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party;

Delegate of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People Robin Dobru Raveles, Chairman of the Party of the Nationalist Republic and Chairman of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People;

Delegate of the Youth of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina Luis Cabrera, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Secretary of its International Relations and Youth;

Delegate of the Communist Youth of Honduras Carlos Guevara;

Delegate of the Youth of the Socialist Party of Uruguay Overseas Graciela Fernandez;

Delegate of the Youth of the Communist Youth of Uruguay Miguel Millan, Member of the National Direction of the Union;

Delegate of the Communist Youth of Ecuador Winston Alarcon, its Secretary General;

Delegate of the Youth Organisation of the People's National Party of Jamaica Robert Stephenson, Member of the Central Committee of the People's National Party and Member of the Central Committee of the Youth Organisation;

Delegate of the Socialist Youth Federation of Chile Lincoyan Zepeda, Member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Federation;

Delegate of the Chilean University Students Federation Sergio Gonsalez;

Delegate of the Young Communist League of Canada Victor H. Carronzzino, Member of the Central Executive of the League;

Delegate of the United Labour Front of Trinidad and Tobago John Jaglal, Executive Member of the Front;

Delegate of the United Party Youth of Costa Rica Jeremias Vargas, Vice-President of the United Party Youth;

Delegation of the Costa Rican Liberation Youth headed by Ricardo Sancho, Member of the National Political Bureau and International Secretary of the Liberation Youth;

Delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba headed by Omar B. Cruz Garcia, Member of the National Executive Bureau of the Union;

Youth Delegation of the People's Party of Panama headed by Augusto Garcia Castro, Chief of the Youth Movement;

(Continued on page 5)

Report by LSWYK Chairman to 7th Congress

Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a report on the first agenda item "On Summing Up of the Work of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea" at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which opened in Pyongyang on October 20.

Follows a summary of his report: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Training Youth as Successor

The most important success achieved in the work of the league during the period it is reviewing is that it has fitted the young people as staunch successors to the Juche cause who will be unswervingly loyal to the great leader, the party and the revolutionary cause and follow the party to take over and carry forward the revolution.

A major success in training the young people as successors to the cause of Juche is that through accelerated revolutionization and working-classization they have become firmly prepared to be a communistic new generation who like revolution and struggle.

During the period under review, more than 100,000 league members have won the highest honour of being admitted to the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

Another great success achieved in the work of the LSWYK during the years under review is that young people were made to be vanguards or shock brigaders for socialist construction and thus perform brilliant feats on the labour front.

Upholding the party's intention that when the youth are vigorous the whole country is full of life, our young socialist builders distinguished themselves clearly in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and the Second Seven-Year Plan, by carrying on the vigorous speed campaign in every workplace, and exalted the intelligence and bravery of the heroic Korean youth.

Unlike the past, not several people but the collective go out to the places to which the party calls and each of its members becomes an innovator or a pioneer in production or construction. This is indeed an important characteristic feature in the struggle of our young people for economic construction during the period under review.

Under the wise leadership of the party, our new generation are growing reliably to be young people of Juche type well prepared politically, ideologically, culturally and physically, to be successors to the revolution responsible for the destiny of the nation. This bespeaks that in our country the problem with regard to young people is being solved splendidly.

Party Leadership

Through the whole course of the youth movement in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has set establishing Juche as the basic principle in the youth movement and ensured wise leadership for its application.

Basing himself on the law that governs the development of the youth movement and on the historical experience in the communist youth movement as a whole, the great leader set the party's leadership of the youth movement as an important principle a party in power must follow in the building of a mass youth organization, and ensured the thorough implementation of this principle.

Indeed, the party leadership became a source of strength which instilled in our league work revolutionary vigour and energies; it constituted a firm guarantee for our youth movement to adhere to the revolutionary principle and vigorously march forward along the road of victory.

To endeavour to complete admirably the cause of transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea through generations is the general task facing the Korean youth movement at the present stage.

The cardinal task LSWYK organizations should tackle in order to take over through generations and perfect the cause of imbuing the whole of society with the Juche idea is that of thoroughly equipping the ranks of youth and children with the Juche idea.

Learning from the leader of the working class is the first and foremost requirement for preparing the young people who have set out in the revolution to be true communist revolutionaries.

League organizations should conduct this campaign in greater scope and depth with stress on inducing them to realize the greatness of the respected and beloved leader profoundly and fully.

In addition, league organizations should get youth and children to have a full grasp of our party's immortal achievements.

Through intensified education in revolutionary traditions, league organizations must arm the rising generation firmly with our party's revolutionary traditions and encourage them to faithfully carry forward the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary cause one generation after another.

League organizations should continue to put up the slogan, "Let's not forget the past when our people were exploited and oppressed!" and intensify class education among young people in various ways – education in fundamentals, education through vivid materials, comparative education, etc.

No Illusion about Revisionism

Ideological education against flunkeyism, dogmatism and revisionism must be strengthened among youth and children.

When young people have flunkeyism and dogmatism, revisionist ideas penetrate into their minds and when they are obsessed by these ideas, they may be shy of work and loaf on the job; they may have no hatred for imperialism and a full contempt for it, and even give up the revolution.

League organizations must give youth and children a thoroughgoing education so that they will cherish no illusion about others but have a firm resolve to carry the revolution forward to the end by their own efforts, fully showing their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and that revisionism will not penetrate them even to the slightest degree.

Further, by intensifying education in socialist patriotism, league organizations must encourage youth and children to have national pride in living and making revolution in the socialist homeland under the great leader and work devotedly to add honour to their people and country.

Intensifying intellectual, moral and physical education is an important task in training youth and children to be communist people of Juche type.

The line of putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis and the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction advanced by the great leader are an economic construction programme to lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism.

Our party expects vivacious young men and women to give full play to their unfailing youthful vigour and creative wisdom also in this sacred struggle to put into reality the magnificent new program of socialist economic construction.

Today, the league members and other young people are confronted with the honourable task of defending the socialist motherland, along with the mission to speed up socialist economic construction forcefully.

Thoroughly establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is the fundamental principle in building the LSWYK. Only when this system is firmly established can the league fulfil its historical mission as the reserve combat unit and the most active helper of our party which strives to carry forward to completion the revolutionary cause of the great leader by upholding the immortal Juche idea as its guiding principle.

The LSWYK is a revolutionary organization guided unmistakably by the Workers' Party of Korea and a combat detachment to defend the party and implement its revolutionary line.

In order to hasten the sacred cause of national reunification as early as possible, all the Korean youth should rise vigorously in the struggle to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the reunification programme of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In order to carry out the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader, the young people in the northern half of the Republic should continue to strengthen the revolutionary forces in the north and more strongly encourage and support the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people and youth and students.

The south Korean youth and students should struggle still more resolutely against fascist repression and for campus liberty, for freedom of activities of all progressive political parties and social organizations, and for democratic rights including the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration.

The south Korean youth and students should develop the struggle to switch it over to a struggle to topple the military fascist "regime" of Chon Du Hwan and to establish a democratic government that protects and speaks for the wishes and interests of the broad masses of people.

The south Korean youth and students should check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvers to create "two Koreas" and expose the true colours of the U.S. imperialists who turned south Korea into a bleak grave of democracy as today and use every method possible to intensify the anti-U.S. struggle.

Contact of Overseas Koreans

For the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and earliest possible achievement of the cause of independent national reunification all Korean youth at home and abroad should conduct a wide-scale patriotic movement by joint efforts.

Whether they are in the north or the south, whether they live at home or abroad, and irrespective of the difference in political view, religious belief and party affiliation, the youth of Korea should all unite firmly under the banner of national reunification. Proceeding from a desire for great national unity, we deem it important that the Korean youth in the north, south and abroad who love their country and people and aspire after reunification make contact with one another and hold dialogues.

We express our firm belief, in the name of the youth in the northern half, that the young people in south Korea and abroad will actively come out in response to our proposal for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification which will open a short out to peaceful reunification and that they will do their utmost to move up the day of meeting.

We, the youth in the northern half, ardently wish the young overseas Koreans from all walks of life to visit the motherland frequently with the desire of achieving great national unity.

We will warmly welcome them home as brothers and sisters and exchange our views in good earnest with them on the duty of us Korean youth to the nation.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Korean youth and students in Japan will in the future, too, excellently play the role of vanguard in performing the patriotic tasks of Chongryon for reunification of the country, cherishing the national pride and honour of being the sons and daughters of the overseas citizens of the Juche homeland under the leadership of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

During the period under review, upholding our party's basic ideas of foreign policy – independence, friendship and peace – proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea made every effort to safeguard world peace against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, support the righteous struggle of the people and youth of the world and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the progressive youth and student organizations in all countries, in firm unity with the world's progressive youth under the banner of independence.

As a result, we have larger numbers of revolutionary comrades-in-arms and friends than ever in vast areas of the five continents of the world. Today, we are maintaining regular ties with more than 400 youth and student bodies in 160-odd countries and international and regional youth and student organizations and consolidating militant solidarity and friendly ties with them.

Today the international situation is very complex and tense because of the manoeuvres of the forces of imperialism and domination of all kinds. The present situation requires that the progressive youth of the whole world knit their militant ranks more closely.

In the interest of international unity of young people, the U.S.-led imperialists are now resorting to every cunning trick to hamper this unity and disorganize their joint anti-imperialist struggle.

In order to increase the international solidarity of the youth under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the progressive youth throughout the world should firmly maintain the principle of independence and should firmly maintain the principle of independence and a principled stand towards imperialism.

Young men and women must have no illusion about imperialism but always hold a steadfast anti-imperialist stance.

In particular, young people should see through the aggressive nature and tricks of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism and disturber of peace, without being deceived by its double-dealing tactis and all sorts of its delusive slogans, and raise their voice exposing and denouncing its policy of aggression and war in all parts of the world.

If a war breaks out, young people will have to bear the brunt of it, and the heaviest toll will be taken of their very lives.

The world's progressive youth should, therefore, strive in concert to prevent war and stand in the forefront of the struggle to safeguard world peace.

Young men and women should wage a joint struggle to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe and the rest of the world.

Strengthening the unity and solidarity of the young people in nonaligned countries acquires importance at present for closing up the fighting ranks of progressive youth of the world.

(Continued from page 4)

Delegation of the Diplomatic School Group of Panama University for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Luis Fernando Cedeno Correa, Chief of the Group;

Delegate of the Federation of Communist Youth of Paraguay Julio Rojas, its Delegate to the World Federation of Democratic Youth;

Delegate of the Socialist Youth of Puerto Rico Abel Muniz, its Delegate to the International Union of Students;

Delegation of the Youth of the Popular Action Party of Peru headed by Luis Enrique Flores, National Secretary General of Youth of the Party, and Members of the Delegation Nancy Castillo de Arias Stella, Wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Maria Luisa Salgado de Morelli, Wife of the Secretary General of the Foreign Affairs of Peru;

Delegate of the Communist Youth of Peru Hernan Flores Valdiviezo, Member of the Secretariat and National Executive Committee of the Communist Youth of Peru;

Delegate of the Communist Youth of El Salvador Norma Guevara, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador and Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth of El Salvador and Member of its Executive Committee;

Delegate of the General Association of Salvadorian University Students headed by Oscar Ascencio Ruiz Abarca, Member of the Executive Council of the Association;

Youth Delegate of St. Lucia headed by Tyrone Maynard, General President of the National Workers Union of St. Lucia;

Delegate of the Vanguard Youth Organisation of St. Vincent Grenadines Leroy Thomas, its First Secretary;

Delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by Ranajit Guha, its Vice-President;

Delegation of the International Union of Students headed by Hector Osvaldo Morales, its Vice-President;

Delegation of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations headed by Petros Mavrides, its Vice-President; and

Delegate of the Arab Youth League Communist Taher Saif, Deputy Secretary General of the League.

"Girls in

Tokyo Exhibition by Korean

A cartoon exhibition of Chae Jun was held from Oct. 14 to 19 at Gallary Iwasaki, Tokyo. Chae Jun is a cartoonist of Choson Shinbo, a Korean-language daily published in Tokyo. Thirty pieces of cartoon were on display. His cartoons are satirizing the society of south Korea. It was his second exhibition. The first exhibition was held three years ago.

Is work joyful?

Kisaeng – A Monroe effect

Tax-collector

Behind iron bars

South Korea''

Cartoonist Chae Jun Held in Tokyo

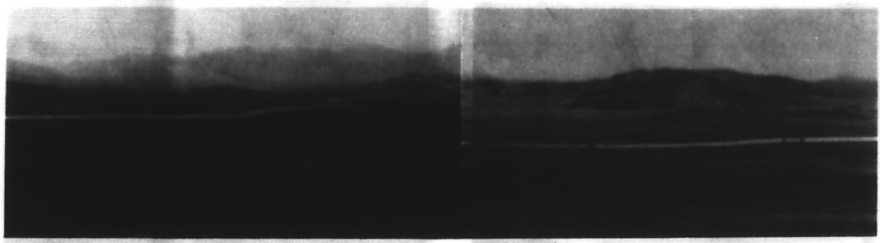
In a "valley of division"

Dismissal – Emancipation from exploitation?

Manpower export (Essential is her good appearance)

Continuing abuse

240km Long Concrete Wall Built along MDL



A staff reporter of The People's Korea who recently visited the DPRK, saw the 240km reinforced-concrete wall built by the Americans and south Koreans, at Kukhwari, 5km far from Panmunjom.

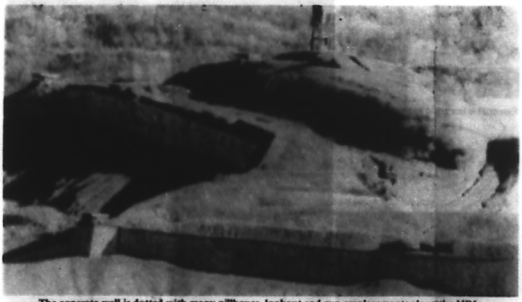
Describing the so-called "Great Wall" of south Korea which is obviously a symbolic structure for the perpetuation of the division of the Korean Peninsula, Gen. Ho Hun, Member of the DPRK side on Military Armistice Commission (MAC) said in an interview with the PK reporter, "The concrete barrier, 5m high and 10m wide at the bottom, built along the accursed Military Demarcation Line (MDL) running east-west across the homeland is installed with innumerable pillboxes, look-out and gun emplacements."

According to the DPRK MAC member, the work on the construction of the wall was started "in the main front area from the end of 1977 through the beginning of 1978, and some parts of the wall were completed on the west from the MDL south of Seoul and in the central front near Cholwon, Kyonggi Province."

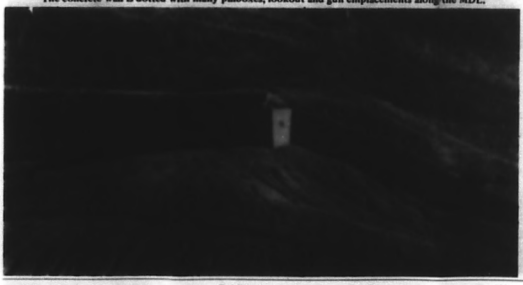
"There is a ferry at the Samichon River, where the rivers Rimjin and Han meet. Formerly the travellers had crossed there freely, but not now. The concrete wall stretching through hollows and over hills prevents even animals and fish from moving freely to the north and the south," Gen. Ho told the correspondent.

The 48-year old general told the reporter that, "In conjunction with the completion of the concrete wall, the Americans and south Koreans have frequently staged provocative acts against our Republic not only at the Kangwon Province area but also on the whole areas along the MDL." "Though their actions are exhausting our patience in recent days, our Republic has refused to be provoked and react in kind."

"Obviously, the 'threat of an invasion from the north' claimed by them is utterly fictitious and the building of the concrete wall can by no means be justified," Gen. Ho added.



The concrete wall is dotted with many pillboxes, lookout and gun emplacements along the MDL.



Yontan Scandal: Another Bribery Case

A bribery scandal over the outrageously low-quality of yontan (briquettes) was brought to light in south Korea. Pulbic outcries forced Seoul police to arrest three executives of major yontan makers.

The outline of the case is that eleven briquette producing firms including Samchully, Sampyo and Daesung corporations made huge profits to the tune of over 40,000 million won a year by means of making dirt-mixed low-quality yontan with "tacit government approval" as the Korea Herald reported. The Korea Herald reported on Oct. 10 that the implicated include ranking officials of the Seoul City Government, the south Korean National Railroad and other officials.

According to the Oct. 8 issue of the Dong-A Ilbo, the arrested yontan producers have supplied briquettes producing 4,200 or less calories per-kilogram since the beginning of this year. Yet they made false reports that the briquettes produced 4,600 calories per-kilogram as stipulated by decree.

Samchully was accused of having manufactured and sold 17 million sub-quality yontan since last January, Daesung was said to have produced and sold 64 million low-quality yontan using 19,602 tons of coal impurities, and Sampyo yontan produced 14 million low-quality briquettes from last January to July, using 18,098 tons of coal impurities mixed with proper coal. The consumers in Seoul area lost twenty won for each briquette.

The faulty briquettes do not burn well and collapse soon. They inconvenienced most of the Seoul population of 8 million. The Seoulites use 5.6 million briquettes a day during winter. The per-day use nationwide amounts to 5.4 billion briquettes.

With low living standards and with democracy virtually dead, the only solace for the people is a well-burning briquette.

The Chon junta adopted a low-price coal policy, discouraging the further exploration of local coal deposits. Recently, the junta tacitly approved the development of low-quality coal on the pretext to secure a stable supply of yontan.

In general, yontal should be made of 6-1 degree coal whose calories range from 4,550 to 4,699 in order to produce the required 4,600 calories.

However, major materials for the scandalous yontan were lower quality 6,2 degree or 7,1 degree coal (4,100 calories on the average).

This year, the junta hiked the yontan prices by 38.8 percent on two occasions on the pretext of raising yontan prices to realistic levels and to improve quality. The consumer price was set at 153 won for a 3.6-kilogram yontan.

Yontan companies were normally guaranteed 1,47 won profits per yontan on the assumption that the per-kilogram calories were 4,600. Citing various reasons, however, the junta allowed coal briquette producers to lower coal calories to 4,370 at the minimum, bringing a profit of some 7 won per yontan to them.

The Oct. 13 issue of the Dong-A Ilbo said that the calories produced by yontan supplied across the country this year turned out to be 4,070 on the average, 300 calories even below the junta's permitted minimum.

The Korea Herald pointed out in its Oct. 10 issue that "The illicit money-making by yontan firms indicated that the 'government' yontan pricing policy was wrong, as the prosecution disclosed profits of 20 won per yontan for makers."

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